### Business Notices.

GENIN'S BEAVER CASSIMERE Has been adopted as the leading DRESS HAT of the season Gentlemen of taste discover at first sight the infinitiable beau ties of this dove-colored "cem." So light, siry and distingue lies of this dove-colored "cem." So light, siry and distingue ties of this dove-colored "cem." So light, siry and distingue ties of this dove-colored term to the produced in this country that to see, is fully to appreciate. For sale only by GESIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

THE CITY IN AN UPROAR .- Although New-York has been in an uproar for some time in consequence of the at fempts to arrest the Mayor, general attention has not been for an hour diverted from Kyox's great had depot, at the corner or Breadway and Fulton at. Those whose heads were in danger slid not forget to employ Kyox to cover them. A head covered with one of Kyox's superior Hats commands respect even in

#### GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

| Summer Clotters  | 5 7 5 16 6 | 700000 |
|--|------------|--------|
| Grass Linen and Alpaca Regians   |            | 0      |
| Splendid light Silk version 1 60 to -Marwellies Vests, new styles  | 4          | Ü      |
| White Duck Pants.  Finding the senon unusually late, we are determined our unprecedented stock fine SUMMER CLOTHER at a GREAT REDUCTION. Those wishing to swall themselves opportunity will find it greatly to their advantage to give call. Re-member the number.  Nos. 24 and 25 Fullow. | of i       | n a    |
| Not of the section   | -          | -      |

A STARTLING FACT.

The sensation created in fashionable circles by the announcement that twelve shillings would actually purchase a pair of heart, Reegast and Durable Gatters, just the article for a ramble in the green fields or a promenade by the senside, and, consequently, admirably adapted for the visit to

visit to

NAMANT, NEWPORT, OR CAPE MAY,
or to "a quiet nock by the babbling brook," still continues, and
the demand for these
Twelve Shilling Gaiters

is so great that

is so great that

CANTRELL'S

new establishment, No. 213 Broadway, between 11th and 12thata., is overrun with customers.

We reiterate the advice we have frequently given,

"Do not leave the city without a supply of these GAITERS,
for their chespness is only equaled by the comfort they afford
the weare." the wester."

CANTERLE has beside a full assortment of ladies' feet-coverings, a superb stock of gentlement's Boors, made under the experienced supervision of M. C. T. Ktsaball, late of the firm of Kimball & Heasley, and a great variety of Boors and Shors For CHILDREN OF BOTH SEXES.

Every article in his store will be sold.

Visit his establishment and satisfy yourself that this is true.

Silver Plated Tea Sets:

Comprising one Coffe Pot, two Tea Pots, one Sugar Bowl, one Cream Jug and one Slop Bowl, for ±20, richly worth as Silver Plated Casters, ±170, worth ±7 50; Silver Plated Gair Baskets, ±5 50, worth ±8. An immense stock of Fronch China and English Iron-atoms Ware, at equally low prices.

W. J. F. Dailley & Co., Nos. 681 and 633 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—In buying such an article as a Sawing Machine, the truest economy is to buy the best. They who purchase SINGER'S MACHINES always get what they want, and use them with satisfaction and profit; while they who buy any of the cheaper and inferior machines in the market are sure to suffer disappointment, veration and loss, I. M. SINGER & Co., No. 323 Broadway, N. Y.

Wigs!-Hair-Dye!!-Wigs!!-Batchelor's Wies and Tourers have improvements peculiar to their house. They are calebrased all over the world for their graceful beauty, case and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous DVE. Sold at BATCHELOU'S, No. 255 Broadway.

Prof. ALEX. C. BARRY'S

Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for Drassing, Reautifying, Cleansing, Curling, Preserving, Restoring the Hair. Ladies try it.

Sold everywhere.

FANCY GOODS AND TOYS.—Strangers will save time by going directly to Robers's extensive Bazaar of Fancy Goods and Toys, No. 499 Broadway, as a greater collection and variety will be found there than elsewhere. Jet and Gold Basolets, and Brooches, beautiful Fear and Ivory Fans and Card cases, Ladies' Workboxes, Ladies and Gottlemen's Dressing cases, &c. Also, Jolls, Games, and Toys of every variety. Children's Carriages and Gigs. All imported and sold at the lowest prices by H. S. Rogers, No. 499 Broadway.

REMOVAL .- MARSH & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss Office of No. 2 Mailten-lane, has been removed to No. 2 Versyst., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Sik Elastic Stockings, and every variety of Bandages of most approved patterns skillfully applied. Frivate application rooms for Ladies. A competent female in attendance.

THE PATENT ICE PITCHER. Just the thing for the present but weather. Is will keep Ice all day in the hottest climate. Also, a complete stock of Sitemer-Lated Ware—Tea Sets 6 pieces, \$20; Casters, 8 out bottles, \$475; Cake Baskets, \$550.

W. J. F. Dailley & Co.,
GH.BERT'S, CHICKERING'S and WATERS' PIANOS

and Manubrons at reduced price, at the Warran Plane and Masic Rooms, No. 335 Broadway. Second-hand Planes from \$35 to \$120. Manubrons from \$35 to \$200. For sale on monthly paymeets; for rent, and rent allowed on purchase. Planes tuned and repaired.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES .- In all that the name imports, compact and complete, containing articles of the very best quality and elegant finish — For sale by J. & S. SAUN DERS, Stere only at No. 7 Astor House.

FINE POCKET CULLERY.—The subscribers offer every variety of the above, made by the first manufacturors, being the richest display of the kind in the city. J. & S. Saux-ders, Store only at No. 7 Astor House.

EXCITING TIMES!

Great rush to secure one of the most
BEAUTIFUL AND CHEAFEST
CARPETS ever offered in New-York, at
HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.

RESEWAL OF THE WILDER PATENT.

The public are respectfully informed that, notwithstanding he great efforts made by other Safe-makers to defeat at all assards the renewal of this patent for making the Garat Fire-

hasards the renewal of this patent for making the GRRAT FIREPROOF SAYS OF THE WORLD, the subscribers are happy to say
that the necessary documents were this morning received from
the Rion. Charles Mason, Commissioner of Patents, granting the
extension for the term of seven years from this date. All infringements upon the same will be prosecuted to the atmost
extent of the law. A full assortment of all sizes can be found at
the Warehouse of Mesars. STRARSS & MARVIN, No. 49 Murrayst,, and at our Warehouse No. 122 Water st, near Wall, who
are now the sole manufacturers in the United States.

June 1, 1857. Patentees and Massiacturers.

CURTAINS -FROM AUCTION,
FROM AUCTION,
AT PRICES FROM #3 TO \$20.

AT PRICES FROM #3 TO \$20.

No. 291 Brondway.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS. Another lot of White Dixner Sets, 154 pieces, at \$16; White Toller Sets at \$1, and White Tra Sets at \$3 25; are excellent assortment of Cut and Pressed Table Olass at our responding low figures.

Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES. WINDOW SHADES.

IMPROVEMENTS AND ENTERPRISE.

KELTY & FREGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, and No. 54 Roadeet. have, at great expense, completed and "patented" their ingenious Apparatus for manufacturing WINDOW SHADES, and are
now prepared to supply the whole trade with an unrivated aseortment, fully THIRTY FER CENT LESS than ever before sold.
As none are allowed to manufacture under our patent, none can
compete with us either in style or price. Also, Gilt Corsices, Brocatelle Delains, Damasks, Lack and Muslik
Curtains, &c.

GOOD SHOES AND GAITERS .- Some tradesmen

SPRATT'S PATENT SELF-SEALING CANS, for preserving all kinds of Fruit and Vegetables, without sugar or any other preservative property, are the only reliable and aste Cans in use. All orders, by post or otherwise, forwarded to any part of the city free of expense. Wellas & Provost, Sole Proprietors, No. 215 Front at., near Reckman.

# METEORIC PHENOMENON.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. CARBONDALE, Wayne Co, Pa., June 20, 1857. A strange and startling phenomenon took place near this city just at sunset last evening. A large cloud was seen making its appearance, coming directly from the north-west, accompanied by considerable wind. When near this place a dark-looking cloud, or substance, was seen to leave the cloud and make diagonally for the earth. So soon as it struck the ground, contrary to all expectation, it became highly luminous. Making di-rectly for a large barn that stood in the field, it passed through its centre, setting it on fire, and continued its course, gaining in velocity as far as the eye could reach, making a straight course for the woods, melting stones of considerable size, and burning up brush and underwood, making a complete road, of a rod or more in width, for the distance of three miles, and finally fetching up against a perpendicular breast of selid anthracite coal of 60 feet in thickness, proving rather too much for its comotship, leaving nothing but a sulphurous mass behind. Yours, P. JOHNSON.

Commissioner Bowen of the Metropolitan Police accompanied by Capt. Hartt, yesterday paid a visit to Officer Crofut of the Seventeenth Ward, who was injured in the riot last week, for the purpose of expressing his sympathy with the suffering man, and seeing that he was duly cared for.

NEW-HAVEN RAILEGAD .- Unfavorable weather having retarded the work on the new passenger depot, at the corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty seventh street, it will not be ready for occupancy until the 15th of July, when the hantege of the train cars will be discontinued, and the Canal street depot abandoned.

# New York Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1857.

We believe the last obstacle interposed by our obstructive City Administration to the Cleaning of our Streets has been shattered by the thunders of the Press or worn away by the untiring tooth of Time. Now, Mr. City Inspector! are you going to clean the streets? and how long must we wait to have it done? Meanwhile, hurry up those specifications for contracts!

Except upon the lowest grades of beef cattle, the largely increased supply over that of the preceding week did not tend to a reduction of prices, nor has the immense supply and cheapness of strawberries had the anticipated effect of reducing the consumption of beef so as to bring down the price of bullocks below the equivalent of 13 cents a pound for the meat, at which rate all the best of the stock at the great Bull's Head in Forty-fourth street sold yesterday.

That we are a meat-eating people we think will appear evident to any one who will analyze our weekly reports of the cattle market. Look at the figures this week. We have received 3,158 beeves, which, at an average of 7 cwt. per head, gives us 2,210,600 lbs. of beef. We have received 229 cows, in place of which an equal number goes to the butcher, which, at 5 cwt. per head, make 114,500 lbs.; and 887 calves at 100 lbs. each, give 88,700 lbs. of veal; 10,338 sheep and lambs at 40 ibs, average make 514,520 lbs, of mutton and lamb, ard 4,293 hogs at 150 lbs. each make 643,950 lbs. of perk; and a grand total of 3,472,270 lbs. of butchers' meat, beside a large quantity that reaches the city by market-boats, cars and wagons, both dead and alive, that we get no account of. But the quantity in our report is sufficient to give nearly half a pound of meat a day to every man, woman and child of the million souls supposed to be in and about this city and suburbs, which, with the products of the sea and the garden added to the brandstuffs, certainly show us a full-fed people.

If these 3,472,270 pounds of meat averaged 124 cents a pound to the consumer, then we have paid for our present week's supply the snug little sum of \$454,033 75; and the receipts this week are below the regular weekly average.

The Republican State Convention of Massachusetts met at Worcester yesterday. The Hon. N. P. Banks was nominated for Governor; J. Z. Goodrich for Lieut.-Gov., but declined, and Oliver Warner was then selected; Thomas D. Elliot for Attorney-General; Joseph White for Secretary of State, Valorus Taft for Auditor, and Thomas J. Marsh for Treasurer. A sketch of the resolutions is given in our dispatch.

The capital of the "Land of Steady Habits" was yesterday the scene of a personal fracas, some notice of which is given in our telegraphic dis-

We publish to-day some letters and documents relating to Kansas affairs. So little does anybody Bogos Consultational Convention, a relation to the binding, that, as will be seen by one of the documents which we publish, even the very bogus officials appointed to hold the election, treat both the election and the apportionment under it with very little ceremony, and propose to set to by certain medineacions of their own; and doubtless they have just as good a right to legislate in the matter as the original authors of the Constitutional

Gov. Walker, it will also be seen, in his great eagerness to entrap the Free-State men, is in great danger of having the Border-Ruffians slip through his fingers. They seem determined to put him in mind that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush, and also that is no part of his business to set up as dictator to the Constitutional Convention.

Of the trial and acquittal of the murderer Fugit we have yet no mail accounts. The murder of Hopps, charged upon this man apparently upon overwhelming evidence, was one of the coldest bleeded and wickedest murders ever committed: and the acquittal of such a man by a jury packed by a bogus Sheriff is an interesting illustration of the degree to which the bogus authorities are inclined to use their usurped authority for the administration of justice. And yet we have papers among us which profess to regard as purely factious the refusal of the Free State men to recognize and submit to such a government.

The Hon. NATHANIEL P. BANKS has been nominated for Governor by both the "Republican" and Fremont "American" organizations in Massachusetts. We deem this nomination judicious and fortunate. With Mr. Banks, we have repeatedly and pointedly differed, and in each instance have expressed our own views with entire freedom, as we propose to do hereafter, should an occasion be presented. We had no desire that Mr. B. should or should not be the Republican candidate for Governor, though sundry Massachusetts correspondents have said their say respectively for and against him in our columns. Had the choice of our friends fallen on George S. Boutwell or Joseph Grinnell, we should have heartily seconded it. But they have selected Mr. Banks as their standard-bearer, and we entreat sincere Republicans not to be inveigled into a factions and unseasonable opposition, which, however intended, cannot fail to subserve the interests of Hunkerism and Slavery, and them only. To oppose a Republican candidate because he acceptable also to the Frement Americans, is to act the part of a lunatic. Let us labor to efface the lines of division which have no real remaining reason, and disown the spirit of proscription by refusing to proscribe those who have cherished it. Every Republican vote against Banks is a vete in favor of the ascendency of Hunkerism in Massachusetts. We trust they will not exceed a bandfull, and that Banks may be triumphantly and overwhelmingly

The lawyers would seem to have declined the sorry work of picking flaws in the New Excise Law and devising the ways and means of violating t systematically and with impunity; that service to the sumsellers seems to have fallen upon the shoulders of certain judges. Judge Morris of Brooklyn appears to have entered upon this task with more heartiness and to have proceeded further in its performance than any other; but rivals will doubtless be stirred up by admiration of the thoroughness of his execution. The Legislature baving earnestly endeavored to diminish the evils which inevitably flow from remeeling, and enjoined the judges to aid

in this good work, Judge Morris fairly distance the whole Circumlocution Office in devising and enunciating How Not to Do it. He tells the Grand Jury that sec 16 of the act "must have been intro-"duced by mistake," though he cannot help knowing a good deal better. That section is an integral and essential feature of the act-perhaps the most essential section contained in it-if the whole be interpreted in the light of common sense and notorious facts. If we should suppose, however, with Morris, that the act is a bundle of futilities, inconsistencies, hypocrisics, and that its repressive provisions were not intended to be heeded or executed, then the 16th section becomes as mistaken and abourd as he has represented it.

Judge Morris's suggestions that a licensed seller forfeits \$500 by each act of illegal sale, while the unlicensed can be made to pay but a tenth of that amount-that this act did not intend to class unlawful liquor selling with misdemeanors, nor render it indictable, (though presiding judges are expressly enjoined to call the attention of Grand Juries to this very act, [for what !]) and that, consequently, Grand Juries, "have, comparatively speaking, but "little to do with its execution," are all of a peice. If he had been employed and paid to break down the repressive features of the act, and impel every unlicensed rumseller to persevere in his ruinous and forbidden traffic, he could not have worked harder nor gone further in that direction. We trust the State tribunals contain few like him; for, if they do, there will be little left of the Excise Act after they shall have each had a hack at it.

That a very large proportion of the best-looking, most extravagantly dressed, and in outward appearance the most genteel and lady-like of the women who grace Broadway on a fair afternoon, are courtesans, is a fact well known to our citizens, and not long concealed from strangers. That bundreds of sumptuous palaces in the best and most fashionable quarters of the town are the brothels in which these fair but deceitful women hold revelry, is equally well known, and to their cost, too, both by citizens and strangers. But the mass of men and women know little of the end of these things; only the few professional and ministerial agents of the law, and fewer laymen, ever take the trouble to follow to its fearful termination the path of her whose feet go down to death, and whose steps take hold on hell."

Upon the causes and extent of Prostitution in New-York, and its effects morally and physically upon the people, some terrible facts are presented in the latest official report of Dr. Wm. W. Sanger, the Resident Physician of Blackwell's Island. This report. which has been prepared with extreme care, embraces the annual history of all the medical institutions under the charge of the Governors of the Alms-House: but our present purpose involves only the returns from the Penitentiary Hospital, the great lazar-house for the lowest and most degraded of the army of prostitutes, and the equally low and degraded of their male victims.

It appears that during the past year 2,083 cases of disease have been under treatment in the Penitentiary Hospital, or a decrease of 20 per cent. on the number treated in 1855, of which 73 1-10 per cent. were cases of venereal disease, or an increase on the lastyear of 14 1-10 per cent., and on 1854 of over 35 per cent., showing without doubt a great increase of the disease in the City of New-York. As nearly 1,500 of the patients treated in the hospital were cursed by this disease of vice, and a large proportion of the remainder wear conclude from the indirect of the hospital are in fact the statistics of licentiousness.

One of the first facts which strikes us is that though nominally members of a Penitentiary Hospital, only 1 8-10 out of every 100 are really Court prisoners, the remaining 98 2-10 per cent being imply sick persons who have been obliged to re port themselves as diseased vagrants, in order to be treated in this Hospital. Thus to a woman of this class, the last stage of degradation-the publicly reporting her own shame-must be reached before she is an object of this public charity.

Of the number admitted last year, it appear that 70 1-10 per cent. were foreigners and 29 9-10 per cent. natives; of there last, New-York has 73 3-10 per cent., and New-Jersey follows next. Of the foreigners, Ireland has 75 6-10 per cent., and Germany only 7 5-10 per cent. When we regard the years of the patients, we find that over 80 per cent. are under 30 years of age, and that about 400 are almost children, being 16 years and under. That such persons are ignorant and untrained, is to be expected-and we are not surprised that about 82 per cent, are more or less uneducated, and that nearly 700 are utterly unable to read and write. Their habits are of course of extreme indulgence of appetite, and though intoxication is perhaps as often with women a result of licentiousness as a cause, still the moralist will not find it unnatural that prostitution and drunkenness are so intimately allied, as the facts in this Report make evident. Of the whole number, only 14 9-10 per cent, claim to be temperate: 13 9-10 are moderate drinkers; 84 8-10 per cent. confess themselves addicted to the ise of intoxicating liquors, and 70 9-10 per cent. are intemperate or habitual drunkards.

In inquiring into the causes of this crime, one must be struck at once with the dark revelations made by this report, as to the habits of the parents of these patients. " If we examine tables M and N, in connection with each other," says Dr. Sanger, " we shall find that the parents of 25 6-10 per cent. were temperate; and of the children of these parents, 37 5-10 per cent, continued temperate, 15 8-10 per cent. had become moderate drinkers, 31 1-10 per cent. had fallen to intemperance, and 15 6-10 per cent. had reached the bottom of the gulf and acknowledged themselves habitual drunkards. Thirty-three and two-tenths per cent. of the parents were moderate drinkers; very few of their children were temperate, not quite 7 in every 100; 23 1-10 per cent, followed the parents' example and were moderate drinkers: 47 6-10 per cent. were intemperate, and 22 4-10 per cent. were habitual drunkards. The intemperate parents amounted to 29 6-10 per cent .: and of their children 8 2-10 per cent. were temperate; 4 7-10 per cent, were moderate drinkers: 71 1-10 per cent. were intemperate, and 61 per cent. were habitual drunkards. Four and four-tenths of the parents were habitual drunkards; and of their children, 26-10 per cent. were temperate; 7 9-10 per cent. were moderate drinkers: 30 3-10 per cent. were intemperate, and 59 2-10 per cent, were habitual drunkards-following their parents' example to its full extent."

Of the peminal religion of these women, but ittie account is to be made; still, it is worth noticing that only 35 per cent. are Protestants, and 57 4 10 per cent. Roman Catholics. That the most of them are idlers, is to be expected. Over 44 per

cent. have done no work whatever from one year to ten years before their commitment. Of the nominal leborers, the largest number (121) are to be found among servants; while the seamstresses, who have been supposed to furnish so many of this

class, only give 19, and the tailoresses 13. The conclusions from these statistics are those which experienced persons have long held in regard to this class among us: that the lowest grade of prostitutes is made up mostly of foreign women; that their crime has often by no means so poetical and sentimental causes as it generally supposed; that not deception or beguilement, or even the stress of poverty, are so much the powerful causes of the evil, as idleness, ignorance, intoxication, and above all, the evil example and the neglect of parents. This unfortunate and guilty company of women in our City, are not cut off by a distinct line in their origin from the other poor wemen who are in honest business. They are in fact only so many instances, collected out of a large population, of the fruits of parental carelessness and vice. Other causes fill up the higher classes of women in this mode of life, but in this, the lowest grade, the "unfortunate women" are mainly the victims of public carelessness and private neglect-of ignorance, and idleness, and bad example.

The affairs of Mexico seem likely to be complicated by the reappearance upon the scene of her politics of no less notorious and distinguished a personage than the ex-President and ex-Dictator. Santa Anna-it may well be suspected now, not merely in the character of would-be President or would-be Dictator, but of would-be Emperor a la Napoleon III. As a preliminary to this movement, Santa Anna has issued from Carthagena-where he has passed several long years of exile now, it would seem, becoming wearisome to him, in cock-fighting and shaving notes-a very extraordinary and characteristic manifesto. This document, so different in the ideas and sentiments to which it appeals from the usual tenor of the speeches of similar characters smong ourselves-take Douglas and the two Walkers, Kansas Walker and Nicaragua Walker, and Mayor Wood, as specimens-goes far to show the vast existing difference between the social and political views current in Mexico and in the United

Instead of the palaver about liberty, democracy and reform, to which our American aspirants to dominion think it necessary to resort by way of filling the eyes of the public with dust, or rather by way of coaxing them by so inviting a bait to walk into the trap set for them, Santa Anna begins by openly avowing that reform and liberty have never been any part of his political faith, being regarded by him as "the venom which has 'always poisoned the life of nations." This is evidently addressed to that party in Mexico, led by the priests, a few great proprietors, and the officers of the army, which has hitherto, for the most part, made and unmade Governments at their pleasure, and which Santa Anna now in substance calls upon to rally once more, and to place himself at their bead. He left Mexico, according to his own account, not because he was obliged to, as has hitherto been universally supposed to be the case, but merely to give the anarchical principles of lib erty and reform rope enough with which to hang themselves. The crisis, according to this manifesto, is now at hand. acits is shout to be overthrown by a revolution more terrible and complete than any ever yet known in Mexican annals.

In thus savagely assailing the existing govern ment and predicting its speedy downfall, Santa Anna most positively disclaims any intention whatever of himself taking any active part in the revolution which he foreshadows. All that he wants or desires is, so he says, merely to be allowed to return to Mexico, and "to breathe his native air in the last expiring moment of his life"; yet the whole document, from beginning to end, is but an appeal to the party of the past, which he calls the party of order, to put itself under his leadership, and, so government. The arrests of which we have lately heard, of partisans of Santa Anna, parties doubtless to this conspiracy, may interfere with the ex-Dieta tor's plans; but should be succeed in effecting a landing and drawing the nucleus of a force about him, his talents, energy and industry, supported as they would be by the priests, would make him s very formidable enemy.

We strongly sympathize with the present Goverament of Mexico, and hope to see it successful sgainst this new attack; and in this matter we, oddly enough, find ourselves on the same side with The Richmond South-a journal with which we seldem agree. What the quarrel of that journal s with Santa Anna, we cannot imagine. The identity of political sentiment and opinions be tween The South and him, the bitter hatred which he expresses of democracy, the hostility which he avows to all progress and reform, ought, we should think, to enlist all the sympathies of The South in his favor. Santa Anna proposes to govern Mexico on the very principles upon which the ultra Pro-Slavery party of the South proposes to govern this nation. But whether t is that two of a trade can, as the proverb says, never agree, and that all despots naturally hate each other, or whether it is that The South really anticipates, should Santa Anna prevail, that his despotic and slavish system will raise Mexico to such a pitch of prosperity and power as to put fillibustering and further annexation out of the question-whatever the reason may be-The South ex presses a great horror of Santa Anna, and loudly calls upon President Buchanan to interfere to save Mexico from his grasp. Should Mr. Buchanan decline to do anything

The South expects that "the patriotism of the people will flame out, and precipitate an army upon Mexico which will expel the usurper from the soil, and bring her within the embrace of the 'American Republic." And not this only. Should Spain presume to interfere by attempts to aid Santa Anna, as it is presumed she may, after taking Mexico into "our embrace," we might wind up by putting Cuba into our pocket. The South believes that, at all events, whether Santa Anna succeeds or not, "the United States are destined to receive the · Mexican territory into their capacious bosom.' Now, in Santa Anna's manifesto, above referred to

we find the following description, which, on the whole, must be taken as a pretty correct one, of the sort of animal which The South is so delighted with the idea of our taking into our "capacious bosom," and warming and nursing into life:

and warming and nursing into life:

'The origin of our race, the recollections of our past bistory, the habits contracted by us during the period we were subjected to a foreign monarchy, are all opposed to the establishment of democratic institutions among us. Beside all this, not only our national customs and the want of education among the people are obstacles to the establishment of democracy, but also it is forbidden by that natural tendency which is a characteristic of the Mexican people, by which they

are ready to yield obedience to any one—whose ever he may be—who presents himself with the prestige of authority—a tendency which has, on several occasions, led to the successful enthronement and elevation to the highest power of men who had no other merit than their bold daring and reckless audacity."

We can well understand, however, why The South should look with so much satisfaction on the prospect of the absorption by us of so much political virus. It would doubtless very much strengthen the hands of the slaveholding oligarchy, and give them fresh chances of dictating the choice of President and controling the National Congress. The South, indeed, anticipates, as well it may, a certain "shock of sectional strife" from this new annexation; but the Union, it thinks, will survive, rise from the struggle with infinitely greater strength and a more audacious ambition, and then run a career of conquest which will eclipse the universal empire of ancient Rome." There is a specimen for you of Virginia trumpery and style of editorial elequence, which may serve to explain the high admiration expressed by The South for the swelling and faothy eloquence of Santa Anna's

Mayor Wood and his conspirators are loud in their claim that the majority of the people of the city shall rule in all local government, and talk unceasingly of the justice and policy of giving to the voters their choice of men to control the Police. Readers who do not remember our complicated election returns may be unaware of the hypocrisy of this babble by a noisy minority; and for their benefit we subjoin the official figures bearing upon the subject. The defunct Police Commissioners were made up of the Mayor, the Recorder and the City Judge. Two of them were elected last November on the Buchanan ticket, and were backed by all the prestige of a fierce National contest, in which their dishonesty and general unfitness for their places were overlooked or reluctantly swallowed by the mass of the Democratic voters. Yet, while Mr. Buchanan got nearly 42,000 votes, being a clear majority of 5,500 over all other candidates. our blatant Police Commissioners show as follows: Mayor-Wood. 34.266 Judge-Ressell. 29.265
All others. 43.249 All others. 45.144

Maj. against Wood...8,683 Maj. against Russell. 15,879 Here is an average majority of more than 12,000 against the men who claim that they are the popular choice for Police Commissioners; and these are the two who practically kicked the Recorder out of the Board, although he could claim the honor of getting in by almost as large a minority as either of the others, his vote being 25,430 to 34,062 against him, showing the handsome figure of 8,633 less than a majority. Yet the Mayor and City Judge, having only about two fifths of the popular vote, and running twenty-five per cent behind their own tickets, are now prating of the rights of majorities in all local and general governments.

And their backers in the Common Council sho about the same proportion of popularity. Mr. Clancy President of the Aldermen, had but 860 out of 2,779 votes, leaving a majority of 1,059 against him. Of the nine Democratic Aldermen elected last November, six are minority members, their aggregate vote being about 9,000 to 13,000 opposed. In the Board of Councilmen, the same is true; the President had but 461 out of 977 votes; the Chairman of the Finance Committee but 483 out of 1,207: and the more than Democratic supporter of the Mayor from the XIVth District-the only 547 out of a poll of 1,604, or about one-third of the popular vote.

It would be superfluous to point out further instances of the hollowness of this pretense of submission to the will of the majority. It is in direct violation of that pretense that these noisy officeholders get and keep their places.

Gen. Isham G. Harris and Col. Robert Hatton are canvassing Tennessee as rival candidates for Gevernor-the former on behalf of the "Democratic," the latter as the nominee of the "Ameri can" party. They speak alternately from the same stump, which is a good arrangement; but recently at Fayetteville they got into a personal altercation. struck, clenched, and pulled hair, which was not so good. Their friends parted them, and have since brought them again on speaking terms: but it is to be hoped that they will bridle their tongues and keep a strict rein on their fists henceforth.

## THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Disputch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24, 1857. The Virginia delegation unanimously protest against the removal of any Virginian now in the diplomatic service, and insist upon the appointment of William F. Ritchie of The Enquirer as Minister to Naples in addition. Virginia has now largely over her share. Minister Mason has not resigned, and considers an invitation to do so an indignity. It is semi-officially announced that certain Mor-

mons will be hanged for treason, but not punished

Gov. Walker's recent manifesto on the Kansas Constitution is bitterly resented by Southern politicians, who denounce him as a renegade and a second Reeder.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 24, 1857.

There was a pleasant and exciting time at the Arsenal to-day on the occasion of testing the relative merits of various firearms. Col. Coit was present with his revolving ritle; General Burnside with his breech loading carbine; Col. Baker with Sharp's carbine, and Col. Merrill with his own carbine.

The firing was satisfactory, the distance fired being from one hundred to five hundred yards. The effects were noted by Mayor Bell.

Those arms already introdued into the Army and their comparative merits were tested by direction of the Secretary of War, who, together with the Secretary of the Navy and other gentlemen, witnessed the experiments, and were subsequently handsomely entertained by Major Bell at his quarters.

The President has recognized Edward Walkhouse Mark as British Consul for Maryland, to reside at Baltimore.

Baltimore.

The Masons of this District were joined by their brethren of Richmond, and celebrated St. John's Day by a visit to Mt. Vernon. The ceremonies at the tumb were of a deeply solemn character. Among the incidents was the christening, on the premises, of two children to bear the name of Washington,

THE COURT OF APPEALS-THE METROPOL-ITAN POLICE CASE. ALBANT, Wednesday, June 24-1:30 P. M.

The decision of the Court of Appeals in the Metropolitan Police case has not yet been rendered. Case No. 2 is now on argument.

FRACAS IN THE STATE HOUSE, HARTFORD. FRACAS IN THE STATE HOUSE, HARTFORD.

HARTFORD, CORD., Wednesday, June 24, 1857.

At noon to-day, James E. Dunham of Bridgeport, one of the Bank Commissioners of Connecticut, and William E. Noble, also of Bridgeport, attacked Judge Brooks, Chairman of the Bank Committee, in the vestibule of the State House, calling him an old liar, secondrel, etc., on account of his position in regard to a Bank.

Judge Brooks seized Mr. Noble by the collar and

thrust him against the wall. He was about to throw him down stairs, when the spectators interfered and separated the combatants by force. Mr. Dunham field on the first demonstration from Judge Broom. A Committee of Investigation was appointed by the House, and they are now taking evidence with a view to bring Messrs. Dunham and Noble to an accountability for assaulting an officer of the House while is the discharge of his duty.

A later account of the affair says that Mr. Noble is terfered to prevent a fight between Messrs. Brooks

A later account of the armir says that Mr. Nobis in terfered to prevent a fight between Mesors. Brooks and Dunham, but was not at all involved in the fight. The Committee reported to the House that Mr. Dunham ought to apologize to Mr. Brooks, and also to the House; and this Mr. Dunham is willing to do, but Mr. Brocks, it is understood, refuses to accept apology.

Mr. Brocks, it is understood, refuses to accept apology,

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

WORCESTER, Mass., Wednesday, June 24, 1837.

The Republican State Convention met in this city to-day. After the organization had been perfected an informal vote was taken for a candidate for Governor, and the Hon. N. P. Banks received 291 votes out of 464. The result was received with great applause,

The Convention is presided over by Mr. Joseph White of Lowell, with numerous Vice-Presidents. One hundred and fifty-two towns are represented by 530 delegates. There is an excited opposition to Speaker Banks, but the indications are that he will get the nomination for Governor. get the nomination for Governor.

Mr. Goodrich was nominated for Lieutenant-Goyerror by acclamation, but declined.
Oliver Warren of Northampton was then nominated
for Lieutenant-Governor, Thomas D. Elliot of New-Bedford for Attorney-General; Joseph White of Lowell for Secretary of State; Valorus Tuft of Up-ton for Auditor, and Thos. J. Marsh of Waltham for

ton for Auditor, and Thos. J. Marsh or Wattnam for Treasurer.

Resolutions were adopted adhering to the Philadelphia platform, in favor of limiting Legislative sessions to one hundred days, and demanding more economy in State expenditures.

It was also resolved that we regard the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case as a usurpation of judicial power for political purposes—as insult to the memory of the fathers of our country and founders of our Government—a violation of the plainest, natural and Constitutional principles of law—payersion of history—an encroachment upon the plainest, natural and Constitutional principles of lawa perversion of history—an encroachment upon the
rights of the States, and a blow deliberately struck
at the rights and freedom of man.

The last resolution pledges the Republican party
anew to untiring and uncompromising opposition to
the existence and further extension of Slavery.

THE GERMAN SAENGERBUND. THE GERMAN SAENGERBUND.

DETROIT, Wednesday, June 24, 1837.

A large-number of delegates have arrived here to attend the ninth anniversary of the German Saengerbund, which commences in this city to-day. They will give a grand concert this evening at Russell Hall, and another to-morrow evening. The festival will conclude with a ball on Friday evening. It is understood that the net proceeds of the concerts and ball will be devoted to the benefit of the destitute population of Northern Michigan.

ADVANCE WAGES TO SEAMEN.
PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 24, 1857.
At a meeting of ship-owners, this morning, an agreement was made that after the 1st of July next, the ment was made that after the lat of July next, the payment of advance wages to seamen was to be discontinued, in accordance with the plan of ship-owners of other ports. Hereafter they will furnish one suit of warm clothing, and engage to give a bounty of 10 per cent on the carned wages of those of the crew who perform the voyage, and in case of the loss of the ship on an outward voyage, the reamen to be paid the wages carned to the time of such loss, and in no case less than for one month on foreign, and for two weeks on coastwise voyages. on coastwise voyages.

GREAT HORSE RACE AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, June 24, 1857.

A race for \$2,000 a side came off this afternoon between the Dalton horse, owned here, and the Taylor horse, owned in New-York. The distance was twenty miles in harness. The Dalton horse made a waiting race for seventeen miles, lying close to Taylor's quarter and taking it easy, and at the eighteenth mile Dalton the washed and malaticined it for a mile, when Taylor ran past him, going in a few lengths a head. The time for traveling twenty miles was one hear, twelve minutes and fifty four seconds. The Judges decided the race in favor of Dalton, who gats the stakes in consequence of Taylor's herse running. The horses are matched for a fifty mile race to some off at New-York.

SHOOTING AFFAIR AT MEMPHIS, TENN. SHOOTING AFFAIR AT MEMPHIS, TENN.

MEMFHIS, Tenn., Tuesday, June 24, 1857.

John Able, known as a gambler here, was shot dead this afternoon by a man named John Everson for some money that he owed him, and the reply he got was a pisto ball through his body. The affair created great excitement among the citizens, who assembled at the Jail determined to hang Everson; but, through the persuasions of the Mayor and others, they were calmed down. A meeting was appointed for this calmed down. A meeting was appointed for this evening, however, to decide upon what was to be done with Everson.

MASONIC CELEBRATION AT PROVIDENCE.
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, June 24, 1857.
The Masonic celebration passed off very pleasanily.
The assemblage was large, and the disp ay fine. The oration was by the Rev. Dr. Randolph, and the possiby Mr. Zandt. Both were excellent. The De Molay Boston Encampment made a particularly good appearance. The dinner was superb.

THE COLORED FREE-MASONS: THE COLORED FREE-MASONS.
PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 24, 1867.
The Colored Masons of this city made an imposing procession this morning to celebrate and dedicate their Hail, which has just been finished. There were nearly seven bundred persons in the line, who wore handsome regalia and other pharaphernalia of the order. The Lodges were accompanied by bands of masio, and displayed several rich banners. Among the strangers present was a Lodge from Camden, the Maryland Grand Lodge, and the Meridian Lodge of New-York.

GOVERNOR MARCY, GOVERNOR MARCY.

BALSTON SFA, Wednesday, June 24, 1857.

The Hon. W. L. Marcy arrived here last evening and is stopping at the Sans Souci Hotel, where he will remain until the time of his departure for Europs. FIRE AT BRISTOL, R. I.

The Bristol, Wednesday, June 24, 1857.

The Bristol Oakum Works, owned by Means, Devoe, Dimon & Co., were discovered to be on fire at 3 o'clock this morning, and were soon totally destroyed by it. The origin of the fire is unknown. The buildings were insured for \$10,000, in the Hartford and North-Western, Western Massachusetts and Slate Mutual Insurance Offices. Mutual Insurance Offices. FIRE IN BOSTON.

Boston, Wednesday, June 24, 183.

The building No. 114 on Blackstone street, occupied by W. E. P. Brocks, furniture dealer, John Morgan, liquor seller, and others, was nearly destroyed by are last night. The loss is about \$25,000.

BURGLARY IN PATERSON, N. J.
PATERSON, Wednesday, June 21, 1857.
The residence of Mr. John Murray in this place was broken into this morning during his family a absence, and an English Geneva watch and chain, two bracelets, two seals, two keys and a pencil case, all of soid, were carried off. Thirty do lars in money were also taken. It is believed that the thief has gone to Mer. York. A liberal reward is offered for the recovery of York. A liberal reward is offered for the recovery of the missing articles.

EXTENSIVE BURGLARY IN ALEXANDRIA ALEXANDRIA, Va., Wednesday, June 24, 1857.
The jewelry store of W. W. Adams in this place was entirely swept by burglars last night. Upward of \$20,000 worth of jewelry and plate was stolen by them.
There is no clue to the robbers.

BURNING OF AN IRON FURNACE. DETROIT, Wednesday, June 24, 189.

The new blast-furnace in Hautramek, ownedby the Detroit and Lake Superior Iron Mining Company, with some valuable machinery, was destroyed by are about 8 o'clock this morning. The loss is estimated \$38,000, and is partially covered by insurance.

THE SOUTHERN MAIL.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jone 24, 185.
The New-Orleans mail of the 18th inst, has been received. The papers of that city contain nothing d

BOSTON WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.
BOSTON, Wednesday, June 24, 187.
The following are the footings of the weekly Best
Statement of the city Banks:
Capital Stock. 53,850,000 Due to other Banks \$4,000,000
Loans and Disco'ts. 63,738,600 Deposits.
Specie. 3,860,000 Girvalation. 7,100,88
Due fm. other Bks. 7,254,800